



Mechanisms of development of national cultural behavior among students based on gender approach

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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, the mechanisms of formation of national cultural behavior in students are studied, special attention is paid to the gender approach. It examines how gender affects the acquisition and expression of cultural behavior and how these behaviors contribute to the formation of national identity. By examining relevant literature in cultural development, gender studies, and educational psychology, this article provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the interplay between gender and national cultural behaviors in student populations. The article emphasizes the importance of promoting gender equality and cultural diversity in educational institutions to ensure inclusive national cultural development.

Keywords:

national cultural behavior, students, gender approach, gender equality, cultural diversity, identity formation.

Introduction:

National cultural behavior plays an important role in the formation of individual and collective identity in students. It includes the values, beliefs, customs, traditions, and patterns of behavior associated with a particular nation or cultural group. The development of national cultural behavior is a complex process influenced by various factors, including gender. Understanding the mechanisms of development of national cultural behavior from a gender perspective is essential for promoting cultural diversity and gender equality in educational settings.

Cultural behavior is achieved through socialization processes, including interactions with family, educational institutions, peer groups, media, and societal norms. These interactions shape people's understanding of their cultural identity and guide their behavior in their cultural context. However, gender plays an important role in how cultural behavior is acquired, expressed, and reinforced.

Gender roles, assumptions, and stereotypes are deeply embedded in societies and influence the development of cultural behaviors. They set

specific patterns of behavior, relationships, and roles for individuals based on their gender. For example, some cultures may have expectations about the roles and behavior of men and women in social, economic, and family contexts. These gender expectations often intersect with other social identities, such as race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and sexuality, and further influence cultural development.

1. Formation of national cultural behavior and identity

National cultural behavior includes values, beliefs, customs, traditions and patterns of behavior associated with a particular nation or cultural group. It serves as a basis for individuals to understand and express their identity in the broader context of their nation's cultural heritage. The development of national cultural behavior is a multifaceted process that begins with early socialization and continues throughout a person's life.

Through socialization, which occurs primarily in the family and educational environment, individuals internalize the cultural norms, values, and practices of their society. They learn to communicate, interact, and behave in ways

appropriate to their cultural group. Through observation, imitation, and direct instruction, people acquire the cultural knowledge and skills they need to function and participate in their community.

Cultural behavior becomes an integral part of a person's sense of belonging and identity. It shapes their sense of self and affects their relationships, choices, and actions. Moreover, cultural behavior is not just an individual phenomenon; it is also a collective experience. Individuals contribute to and influence the cultural behavior of their community, which reinforces a shared sense of identity and belonging.

National cultural behavior plays a decisive role in the formation of individual and collective identity. It provides a sense of continuity and connection with shared heritage, history and values. It shapes people's beliefs, attitudes and behavior, influences their choices, affiliations and social relations. Cultural behavior serves as a basis for social cohesion as it provides a common basis for communication and interaction among members of society.

Gender and cultural development

Gender plays an important role in the formation of cultural behavior in students. It influences the acquisition, expression and reinforcement of specific cultural behaviors through the lens of gender roles, assumptions and stereotypes. These social structures define and define certain behaviors, roles and responsibilities for people depending on their gender, which in turn affects their cultural development.

Gender roles are societal expectations and norms associated with masculinity and femininity. They dictate how people should behave, dress, communicate, and fulfill different roles in a cultural context. For example, in some cultures, men may be expected to demonstrate assertiveness, independence, and leadership qualities, while women may be expected to nurture, support, and focus on domestic duties. These gender roles shape the cultural behaviors and activities in which people engage as they seek to meet social demands.

Gender requirements influence the acquisition of cultural behavior from an early age. Children are socialized into specific gender roles through the family, educational institutions and the

wider society. They receive explicit and implicit messages about behavior that is appropriate for their gender. For example, boys may be involved in activities such as sports, while girls may be directed to activities related to parenting and caregiving. These gender demands influence the cultural behaviors that children learn and acquire.

Gender stereotypes reinforce the gendered nature of cultural behavior. Stereotypes are simplified and generalized beliefs about the characteristics, abilities, and roles of individuals based on their gender. They often perpetuate harmful prejudices and limit the range of acceptable behavior for people. For example, stereotypes may portray women as emotional and submissive, while men are portrayed as strong and dominant. These stereotypes can limit people's freedom to fully express themselves and engage in cultural behavior that falls outside of these predetermined norms.

1. Mechanisms of development

The development of national cultural behavior in students is influenced by various mechanisms operating in different social conditions. These mechanisms shape cultural attitudes and their gender dimensions, influencing how students acquire, express, and reinforce cultural norms and values. The following are the main mechanisms for the development of national cultural behavior:

3.1. Family: The family is the primary socializing tool where children first learn cultural behavior. Family members transmit cultural values, beliefs, and practices through direct instruction, observation, and participation in rituals and traditions. Gender roles and expectations are often reinforced in the family, which influences the cultural behaviors that children adopt.

3.2. Educational institutions: schools and educational institutions play a crucial role in cultural development. They provide formal education and shape students' understanding of national culture. Educational institutions can promote inclusive cultural development by incorporating diverse cultural perspectives into the curriculum and creating an environment that challenges gender stereotypes and biases.

3.3. Peer groups: Peer interactions and friendships have a significant impact on cultural development. Students learn and adopt cultural

behaviors through peer interactions, social norms, and peer pressure. Peer groups can reinforce or challenge gendered cultural behaviors by influencing students to conform to or differ from societal expectations.

3.4 Mass media: Mass media, including television, movies, music, and the Internet, play a powerful role in shaping cultural behavior. The media often portrays and perpetuates gender stereotypes and reinforces cultural norms. Students are exposed to these perceptions, which can influence cultural attitudes and perceptions of gender roles.

3.5. Social norms: Social norms and values shape cultural behavior and define acceptable norms in a given society. These norms are often influenced by historical, political and economic factors. Social norms can reinforce or challenge gendered cultural behaviors that influence students to adhere to or deviate from these norms.

3.6. Educational policies and curricula: Educational policies and curricula have a significant impact on the cultural development of students. Inclusive education policies that promote gender equality and cultural diversity can create an enabling environment for students to develop a sense of cultural identity while challenging gender stereotypes. Curricula that incorporate diverse cultural perspectives and encourage critical thinking can promote inclusive cultural development.

Understanding these mechanisms is critical for educators, policymakers, and parents to create environments that support inclusive cultural development. By considering the influence of family, educational institutions, peer groups, the media, societal norms, and educational policies, stakeholders can promote cultural diversity, challenge gender stereotypes, and promote students' cultural identity. They can create spaces that respect and honor their identity.

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